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LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Paces and New York Associated Paces is at \$1 to 29 Ann street. All information and deci-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Two State Conventions.

The Republicans of New York are to meet in convention on Tuesday next at the Grand Central Palace, to carry out a programme already arranged by their leaders. The Democrats of New York have not yet fixed upon a day for holding their State Convention, or agreed upon a place of

These details, however, can be settled easily by the Democratic State Committee. Moreover, the Democrats will have the political advantage of assembling after the present Legislature has completed its work and adjourned for the year, whereas the Republicans meet next week, when their representatives in the Legislature have not finished their labors in Albany, and when their record there is still incomplete.

Various cities of the State are claimants this year for the honor of the Democratic Convention, particularly Syracuse, where the Democrats met in September last Albany, where they chose their delegates to the National Convention of 1892; and Buffalo and New York city.

We do not hear any advocacy of Canandaigua as a desirable place for holding this year's Democratic Convention.

The Combatants in Cuba

According to the Epoca of Madrid, nine expeditions of Spanish troops have been sent to Cuba since the present war began, aggre gating 117,795 officers and men, and there were already 13,000 in the island. About 4,000 have perished, most of them by yellow fever, yet the total in the island at the end of March will be about 130,000, and there is talk of sending out many more. But the patriots on their part show increasing ranks, a late estimate giving them 44,800 men. This is fully that ratio of one against three which has been found sufficient, with the advantages of movable columns and a difficult campaigning country,

for prolonging the war indefinitely. In 1879, Gen. MARTINEZ CAMPOS, writing to the Madrid Government about the pacifi cation by agreement which he had effected in Cuba, after a ten years' war, declared that the advantages possessed by the insurgents, in familiarity with the country and in their mode of warfare, had been so great that "they defeated large columns with hardly a battalion of men. They almost put us on the defensive; and as we had to guard an immense property, the mission of the army became very difficult." This frank acknowledgment gives us the clue to what we see to-day.

The history of the former war is, in this respect, repeating itself now, and we know why last year MARTINEZ CAMPOS, with all his experience, could not make head against the rebellion, and why WEYLER is not making head against it now. The royal forces have every port on the long coast to protect, not only for the sake of trade, but to prevent the insurgents from acquiring an entryway for supplies, and a naval as well as military claim to be recognized as belligerents. They must guard they the shores between the ports; must defend all the great cities and towns. from Havana down, and even, as far as Epoca admits that the first year of the war cost Spain \$50,000,000, and that the estimates for the current year are \$75,000,000. so that the effort to protect Cuban revenues becomes a military necessity, apart from the need of keeping her own adherents in the island from going over in disgust to the insurgents.

Admitting, then, that her auxiliary force of local garrisons and armed plantation hands amounts to scores of thousands, we can yet see the drain that comes upon Spain's 130,000 soldiers, and how small a part are available for field operations. The Cuban forces, on the other hand, have nothing to guard and everything to gain. Their strength is almost a net strength, moving here, there, everywhere, always available and in hand. It is foot loose and divided into small parties that perplex the enemy and dissipate his strength. "In official regions," reported MARTINEZ CAMPOS seventeen years ago, "the enemy was thought inferior, but the commanders generally believed it unsafe to operate with less than three battalions; there was no venturing beyond the highways." So to-day we see the boldness on the Cuban side, the uncertainty on the other, and a wonderful insurgent activity around Havana itself.

This strong front can apparently be kept up by the patriots until the present campaigning season is over, and where then will be Spain's hopes and Spain's cause?

The Arbitration Side Show.

A circular has been sent to over one thousand "representative men," as they are described, inviting them to a conference to be held at Washington next month, " to express the general conviction" that "a permanent system of arbitration" between America and Great Britain "should be speedily provided for by the proper authorities, with the most comprehensive applica-

tion practicable." is this sentimental movement started at this particular time? It has no pertinency to any existing difference between America and England, but is wholly impertinent in the present condition of the relations between the two countries. So far as concerns the Venezuela matter we have taken a decided stand in favor of arbitration, and the opposition to it has come from England. Mr. OLNEY told Lord SALIS-BURY very plainly that we had no objection whatever to offer to the British holding American territory to which they could prove a title, but that we should not tolerate Great Britain's grabbing territory simply because it is stronger than an American

State which denies and disputes its title. What is there in that to arbitrate, as be tween this country and England ! Do the sentimentalists who are trying to get up a permanent system of arbitration between the two countries" propose to refer to it the long-established national policy under which we make this requirement of Great Britain? If such is their proposition, they | quizzing the bullet-headed English. We

cowards and traitors in the estimation of the prevalent and dominant and genu-

American sentiment. If they not want and are unwilling to refer the Monroe doctrine to such arbitration, their movement, under present circumstances, at least, is wholly illogical. They might consistently and reasonably hold a conference at Washington in favor of international arbitration in general, as a substitute for war; but by calling it at this particular time to urge arbitration between-America and England specifically, they produce the impression of a readiness to refer to such a tribunal our policy of forbidding further foreign encroachments on the American continents.

Such a reference, of course, is impossible Moreover, any discussion of arbitration between this country and England is useless so long as the dominant sentiment in Canada is bitterly hostile to us, and in accordance with it that English dependency continues to make warlike preparations against us. Even if a permanent court of arbitration were established, it would be powerless to keep the peace between England and America while that outpost of aggressive British hostility continued to be maintained. It could not prevent war unless it were assisted by disarmament; and there can be no disarmament by one nation until it extends to all. Even after disarmament human nature would remain, and consequently fighting would continue with improvised arms and forces.

If, then, these thousand philosophers should assemble at Washington to pray for the millennium, they would accomplish as much for present peace as they are likely to do by their exhortations in favor of arbi-

Untie the Speaker's Hands!

Speaker REED's heroic efforts in the House to hold the unwieldy majority in check and to keep down appropriations, have been successful up to the present time, but they leave him neither time nor energy for electioneering. The magnitude and importance of his contribution to the common cause of all the Republican candidates will be appreciated more justly as time goes by. In a few months everybody will see that the Speaker has deliberately sacrificed his own political interests for the sake of his party's

welfare. To summarize: I. While other Presidential aspirants have been scrambling and screeching for delegates in June, he, quietly and calmly, standing almost alone, has devoted all the resources of his intellect and will to the task of saving Republican votes for November. No measure filled with dynamite for the Republican ticket of 1896, or likely to prove disastrous to the party in the hot campaign soon to begin, has been permitted by him to make headway in the House. His watch for high explosives has been unremitting. His vigilance, his patience, his moral force, his tact, have been employed ceaselessly to prevent the beginnings of dissension and factional divergence. If Congress should adjourn to-morrow, the Republican party would be no worse off than it was when the session began. Of one man's service in the year of a Presidential election, volumes could not say more.

II. With political judgment of the highest order, and by the exercise of remarkable individual power, Speaker REED has kept the great Republican majority from plunging again into such an orgy of extravagance as that which gave the Billion Dollar Congress its infamous reputation, and led to the tremendous popular reaction of 1890, and to the election of a Democratic President two years later. When Mr. REED took the chair the conditions were ripe for a repetition of the Fifty-first Congress's debauch. REED has prevented it. To some extent he has incurred personal unpopularity by his attitude on appropriations, but he has earned the everlasting gratitude of the man who shall run for President on the Republican ticket this year.

It seems to us that some consideration is due to the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED for all this. As an aspirant for the St. Louis nomination, his hands are tied while Congress is in session. He is at a serious disadvantage as compared with any one of his rivals. Ought this to continue? Why should it continue?

Gratitude and ordinary fairness require that Mr. REED should enjoy the same opportunities for running his campaign for the Republican nomination, for getting delegates outside of New England, and for building up a personal following previous to the Convention, as are now enjoyed by Major McKinley, by Mr. Monton, and by Senator Allison. This cannot be while the session of Congress continues and Mr. REED's arduous duties and immense re sponsibilities confine him to the Speaker's chair. In justice to him, if for no other reason, let Congress pass the appropriation bills, recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban patriots, and adjourn.

The American Abroad.

We are told in Blackwood's Magazine that an American, who met an English army officer in China, spoke to him thus: " Say, mister! how many dollars might you be mak ing a year by that soldiering trade of yours, in which

on can scarcely call your life your own ?" We do not believe the American spoke so, even in China. It is not an American way of speaking, either for a Yankee or a New Yorker, for a Westerner or a Southerner.

We are told that, when the military Engishman replied to the American that he got £80 a year for soldiering, the American next asked:

"What on airth makes you do it !"

We have known the American speech for a good while, and in all its varieties. We should like to get a photograph of Blackwood's American in China, that we might see whether he bears any resemblance to 'HOSEA BIGLOW." We are assured that when the English-

man had told the American what made him do it, the American stared at him as if he were a curious beetle, and said : Come out 10,000 miles from England, at your time of life, in this beastly climate, this beastly and these beastly Chinese, all for £80 a year! Wal.

sir, you alre a won derful critter." We have known Americans of all sorts and sizes, and have read lots of American funny dialect stories, but this American of Blackwood's Magazine in China is one we have never seen. He is not nat'eal. Could we get a lock of his hair? The old original Yankee tongue is not a thing any English

cockney can ever set down in print. The London Daily News, too, takes a shy at the Americans. It gravely tells of an 'American lady" at Athens who said to an English tourist:

"Do please tell me, is it the Parthenon which is on the top of the Acropolia or the Acropolis on top of the Parthenon "

What a consumed blockhead the English tourist of the Daily News must have been not to know that this American lady was an untamed Chicago funambulist, fond of "representative men," but are guess, however, that the English tourist rivers whose confluence forms the main

must have been Scotch, and a relative of the Scotchman invented by the Rev. SYDNEY SMITH. The Daily News tells of yet an other American lady who, when crossing the Channel with an Englishman, at tributed a poetical couplet first to LONGFELLOW and next to TENNYSON, upon which the Englishman cried, 'Pardon!" and then informed her that the author of the lines was "one by name SHAKESPEARE." "Ah! thank you," the American lady answered cheerfully. This is the finest thing on any American lady that has ever been furnished in the Daily News. The Englishman must have laughed the dread laugh of scorn as he left her in the Channel.

Next the London Truth, the editor of which is a member of Parliament, goes for the Americans, whose English is frightful: "The degeneracy of the English tongue, so far as I has gone, is very largely due to the extent to which it has been Americanised within recent years. Most

tions from the other side. If, therefore, the Amer cans are really anxious to prevent the murder of

Now, then, as for the English, they speak their language in nearly a hundred different ways. The Yorkshireman can't understand the Cornishman any better than the Northumbrian can understand the Aberdonian. Listen to a Welshman who speaks what they call English, and then to an Inverness ian or a genuine Corkonian. We have heard the English of the House of Lords. and not a half of it would be intelligible to one-tenth of the British people. GLADSTONE speaks very fair English, partly because his father was Scotch : SALISBURY's English is perked-up; LABOUCHERE's is his own, and stiff as a poker; McCarthy's is Americanized and good. Better than any of them we like the English of Boston, in America, which is inferior only to that of New York, always regarded as better than that of Georgia, which latter, however, has some fine high inflections. The Americans in general deliver their soul in language far superior to that of the general English. The English speak too rapidly; they mumble a great deal; they do not strike the right pitch; they fling their highdidoes around; they talk as if they knew too much. These are not faults of the Pennsylvanians or the Californians or the Texans, and especially not of the New Yorkers, whose speech is plain, clear, well-timed, and according to the spelling of the words. It may seem strange that the English cannot speak their own language properly; but one reason for this is that it is ever changing, so that an Englishman of our time could not under stand the tongue of CHAUCER's time any more than the Prince of WALES could understand that of her Majesty's gillie. There is no such trouble in the United States The Oregonian understands the Vermonte as the Alabamian understands the Michigander, or as the natives of every State in the Union understand the New Yorker. If it be true, as Truth says it is, that the English of England is becoming Americanized, we shall have to congratulate the people of the British Isles, to many of whom the speech of many of the others is as gibberish.

Finally, the loveliest English that can be experienced in this world, is that which you may hear spoken by a well-educated and charming young lady of South Carolina PATTI's most refined cadenza has no music like her simple phrase.

The Mayor and Six Aldermen.

A recent episode, to which circumstances brought very much more importance than could have been expected from its original merits, has given particular distinction to seven members of the city Government. We refer to the late effort to force the Heine fountain through the barriers of artistic disapproval, by the impudent threat of the German vote, and to the officials who firmly refused to permit the city to be subjected to such an affront. By right, Mayor STRONG must be considered first.

Upon the first occasion, we believe, when the issue of an important question of nicipal art reached the Mayor for decision, Col. STRONG has stood like a gentleman, a soldier, and a New Yorker of the first class in support of art and orderly public administration. After years of searching for a Moses to lead them out of the benightedness of ignorance and political abuse, the artists and all that their influence represents for good have found him in Mayor STRONG.

Six members of the Board of Aldermen were conspicuous in the fight before it was carried past them to the Mayor, and it is unnecessary to distinguish between them, although Alderman OLCOTT, whose admi rable report against the Heine fountain marked an era in the transactions of the Board of Aldermen, and Alderman Brown bore the whole brunt of the struggle. Mr. BROWN was not present at the final vote of the Aldermen upon the fountain, and so the five who actually voted against it were Mr. JEROLOMAN, the President, and Messrs. OLCOTT, HALL, WARE, and WOODWARD. All these gentlemen had the intelligence to know that a question of art ought not to be prostituted to the pulling and hauling of district politics, and the personal dignity and courage to oppose the Heine people's attempt to force the city officials to adopt them as an art Board, instead of the distinguished artists belonging to the Fine Arts Federation.

Governor Morron's signature of the bill regulating public monuments, introduced by Assemblyman FRENCH, makes the repe tition of this unseemly affair impossible, but the conduct of the gentlemen named above in connection with it will always endure to their credit.

A Slice from Texas.

An important legal and geographical controversy was settled on Monday by the decision of the Supreme Court at Washington in the case of the United States of America against the State of Texas.

The subject matter of the litigation is a piece of territory about as large as the State f Delaware, near the northern boundary of Texas. This district, containing 2,400 square miles of land, lies between the forks of the Red River, east of the 100th meridian. The Federal Government has always claimed that it was a part of the national domain, and so properly belonged in the Indian Territory, or Oklahoma. Texas has insisted that it was Texan soil, has organized it as a county under the name of Greer ounty, and has made extensive grants of land therein to actual settlers, whose only

The rights of the respective claimants depended upon the interpretation of the treaty which was made in 1819 between the United States and Spain, fixing the boundary in that region. This treaty was followed in terms by the subsequent treaties between this country and Mexico and Texas in reference to the same frontier line. The line was described as running up the Red River of Nachitoches to the 100th meridian. But when the forks were reached, by which we mean the two

title is derived from the State Government.

stream, the question was whether the treaty meant that the north branch should be followed or the south branch. If the former, the disputed area belonged to Texas: if the

latter, it belonged to the United States. The Supreme Court has pronounced in favor of the United States, and the dispute is thus finally settled. The Attorney-General gives much credit for the result to the industry and capacity of Mr. EDGAR ALLAN, the special counsel employed in the case by the Government.

The effect of the decision will undoubtedly be annoying and embarrassing to the occupiers of land in the disputed district who hold under Texan titles. Notwithstanding that notice of the claim of the United States was given in 1884 and 1887 by proclama tions from President ARTHUR and President CLEVELAND, settlements in Greer county so called, were encouraged by the Govern ment of Texas. The claims of those who have settled there in spite of repeated warnings, might legally be ignored by the Federal Government, if it were disposed to be harsh in the matter. We are glad to observe however, that no such disposition exists. and that the House of Representatives has already passed a bill which will protect ac-

tual settlers in the occupation of their lands. Henceforward, however, Greer county must rank as a geographical myth, a thing which existed only in the florid imagination of statesmen from Texas.

What has become of Mr. HACKETT'S boom for United States Senator?—Utica Press.

O jaundiced Envy, what a cheek is thine! What has become of Utica herself? What has become of Oneida? Where is the Mohawk Valley? Where are the Adirondacks and Niagari and the multitudinous loveliness of the Hon GEORGE WEST of Ballston Spa? Where are the sky and the stars? Where are the St. Lawrence and the Hon, HENRY GILES BURLEIGH Where are day and night, rain and sunshine, ARRAHAM GRUBER and OTTO INVING WISE The boom of the Hon. CHARLES WILLIBALD HACKETT is not noticed, if it is not noticed, be ause it is as familiar a thing as sleep or eating, as comprehensive and invisible as the casin Go, doubter, go; ask in the Sixth ward of Utics, and then forever hold your peace.

An effort is making or talking to hold in Rochester the Republican Convention for the nomination of State officers. The beauty of the cenery of Rochester, the purity of its water and politics, the charms of its climate, and the geniality of its beer are set forth in words of the rainbow by Republican editors with syrup or their lips, and their coats buttoned with imitation reduced blarney stones; but the persua The 41.144 other candidates for Governor will never consent that the Convention shall meet in the city now happy and hereafter to be forever famous as the home of the Hon. Gronge WASHINGTON ALDRIDGE, Grand Admiral of

The Hon, JOHN MILTON THURSTON and the Hon. CHARLES FREDERICK MANDERSON seem to be unable to agree about the boom of the latter. Mr. THURSTON thinks there can be no objection to nominating Mr. MANDERSON provided nobody else can be nominated whereas Mr. Manderson insists on going into the Convention "with his State behind him." The trouble is that his State may be so far behind him that it will never eatch up. Still, it is far too early to be dis The smallest boomlet may be worth cherishing; the value it did not have in votes it may have as a reminiscence. "He had three votes in the Convention of 1896" will be a com forting thought in life and a round sentence in an epitaph.

CANANDAIGUA, March 19 .- A foot of snow fell during the night. - Rochester Union and Advertiser.

What is the use of snow in Canandaigua? It might snow there for six months, and yet never pung or ox sled would have to be brought out from the shed. The heat generated by the mo tion of the intellects of the Hon. JOHN RAINES is so enormous and the glare of his leg islative aureole is so overpowering that snow cannot stay over night in Canandai gua, but changes at once into hot water and is used by the inhabitants for cooking purposes baths, and so on. The temperature of the Hon. JOHN RAINES'S intellects is now 314° above and that of his aureole is 315° above. His equal in the melting mood is seldom seen. His is the hottest boom in circulation, and it remains to be

seen whether he can be cooled sufficiently to uso. He who views the present political landscape o'er cannot express his conclusions more gracefully than does the Hon. Moses PINDAR

HANDY in his "Mark Hanna Reveille": "Claim everything there is in sight, From earliest morn to darkest night; Claim North and South and left and right, Catch all your fish before they bite-it's a way we have in Ohio:" One mark of genius is simplicity.

March 31, 1806, bids fair to be a day or night long to be remembered in the annals of Boston. Then will be given the last public boxing exhibition under license of the Aldermen se excellent critics of literary and dramatic diversion in Boston, and the mournful news is with sighing sent that this will probably be the last show of the kind in the city where the fist has been even mightler than the pen. What melancholy reflections will trickle through the minds of the Hon. JAMES HANDLER, friend and scholar of the great Fitzsimmons; of the Hon. WILLIAM VERNON, the brick layer of Haverstraw of the Hon. CHARLES COLLINS of Cambridge, the Hon. PATSY BRODERICK of Providence, and of the other tall men of their nands who are to grace the entertainment. No more public boxing in the city of SULLIVAN, the degenerate and decadent city which has just given one vote. and only one vote, for that greatest citizen as delegate to a State Convention. Fungue and lichen obscure the splendor of the Gilded Dome, and the Tutelar Codfish flops upon the floor in agony. A noble epoch hastens to its

Major M. P. Handy and His Epistolary Whiskers.

Busy, busy, busy, busy, Till it almost makes one dizzy; Writing letters, fast and furious In a manner least injurious To the great man's cause he's shoving Is Major Mackinley's Promoter Handy. Harry, burry, hurry, hurry; In a wild, tumultuous scurry Fly the letters, thickly, thiuly, Telling always of McKinley, Teiling of the hot, consuming Passion Handy has for booming: He's a dandy, Is Major Mackinley's Promoter Bandy Working, working, working, working. Nover for a moment shirking. Up at daylight, writing, writing,

He's a dandy. Is Major Mackinley's Promoter Handy Ringing, ringing, ringing, ringing, Changes on the ink he's slinging. Every whisker that is swaying In the wind's a pen that's playing On the public in a letter Showing that Mckinley's better Than the best: and in short meter He should be the G. O. Pter. or a saved and happy Nation: He's a dandy.

Letters to the wealthy classes

Is Major Mackinley's Promoter Handy Scraping, scraping, scraping, scraping, Not a single hair escaping: All day long those whiskers hustle, All night long those whiskers rustle; Blonde they were, but black they're getting, Drops of lisk they're always sweating For McKinley's nomination As the G. O. P.'s salvation:

Is Major Machiniey's Promoter Handy.

THE RAINES BILL

Another Correspondent Biseusses the Political Effects of that Republican Measure.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Your always instructive correspondent "Manhattan," who writes to Tork Sun on the subject of the Haines Liquor bill, states rather tentatively, I think, some conclusions favorable to the prospects of that law in operation, and to its ulterioeffect upon the fortunes and prospects of the Republican party in this State. The Raines bill has provoked much controversy and has invited many statements of diverse opinions. I write to add mine, which is more emphatic and explicit, perhaps, than that of "Manhattan," ir acceptance of the Raines bill as a measure likely to prove beneficial to Republican, and prejudi cial to Democratic prospects, in a political sense, in New York this year.

There are too many saloons in the State of New York at the present time. That statement I take to be absolutely incontrovertible. Pennsylvania has 14,000, Illinois 17,000, and Ohio 15,000. Proportionately New York should have 25,000. Actually it has 40,000, and the Raines bill, by reducing the number by increasing taxation, will bring about a salutary reform credit able to the party inaugurating it. By increasing the license fee and adding thereby to the revenues of the State an automatic reduction in the number of saloons may best be brought about. Where the Republican party, as in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, has adopted this course, it has gained largely. Especially has it gained in the large cities, which, while the liquor question was a mooted and disputed one, were always inclined toward the Democ racy. In Ohio, up to a few years ago, Cincinnati, Toledo, and Columbus were generally counted on for Democratic majorities. Since the adoption of the Dow law in Ohio Cincinnat has become one of the strongest Republican cities in the country. It now has a Republican Mayor, as has Cleveland and Toledo.

The Republican party in New York State is rural party, and has always been a rural party, drawing its majorities from the interior coun ties and backwoods districts. The cities of New York State, on the contrary, by reason of the omposition of the Republican party here, have inclined generally to the Democratic party. For the Republicans to desert the support of political measures favored by rural districts, temper ance legislation being prominent among these, would be to cause a wholesale defection of prohtbition Republicans. The position of the Democratic party in the State has been equally well fixed by existing conditions. In all recent elections up to 1892, when the present Excise law was passed by a Democratic Legislature and signed by a Democratic Governor, the brewing interests the State and the liquor interests of the State, generally speaking, were enlisted on the Democratic side to the extent annually of a contribution of \$100,000 for campaign expenses in the State and of nearly \$300,000 additional for local campaign expenses. Under the Raines law these contributions will not be forthcoming this year. In Illinois, where a majority of the distillers and of the brewers are Republicans, the campaign contributions go chiefly to the Republican party. I am stating what is a fact, peculiar to New York and inevitable under existing political conditions while the Excise law continues to be in dispute. Next to California, New York is the larges

barley-producing State in America. About 9,000,000 bushels is the average product in year nowadays; 9,000,000 of the entire 70,000,-000 in the whole country, Wisconsin third upon the list of States. In the product of hops New York stands first with 40,000 acres under cultivation. More than one-half of the hops grown in the United States are raised in New York, which has 70 per cent. of the whole hop acreage. These two farming interests, so long as they were allied with the brewing interests of the State, lessened materially the partiality of the farmers for prohibition legislation and for the Republican party as the advocate or exponent of temperance and sobriety in New York. During the ever memorable campaigns of Seymour and Tilden in support of Demo cratic candidates and policies, confident appeal could always be made to the nop growers and barley farmers, an important element in the voting population. But at the present time, through overproduction, the hop market is glutted. The beer brewers are doing nothing to help to sustain it, while they were the advocates of a change in the tariff rates or cereal products which enables them to get Canada barley at a reduction and to the detriment of the New York barley farmers. If any of the readers of THE SUN will scrutinize carefully one of the brewery wagons which lumber through the streets of New York, carrying book beer (now in season) to the brewery customers they will see conspicuously upon the cart the words "Canada mait." The barley is from loss to the barley farmers of New York. Like the hop growers, they have been detached from any community of interest with the beer brew ers and liquor sellers. The Raines bill will lighten the taxes on the farms, and the Republicans are much more likely than the Demo crats to enact in Washington next year legisla tion unfavorable to the wholesale importation

of Canada barley. There is a President of the United States to be elected this year, and the issues involved in the Presidential contest are far more important to the great majority of voters than any issuraised for their consideration by the 5,000 or more liquor dealers whom the Raines bill will ompel to close up shop and to seek other means of livelihood. There is no widespread public sympathy with liquor sellers as a class. The tendency of legislation in all American States New York excepted heretofore, has been to increase the license fees. Where this course ha een followed the political party responsible for it has suffered nothing in consequence. On the contrary, it has gained, and I see no reason for

assuming that the result in this State will be Why should it be different? The bugbear of temperance and high license advocates everywhere has been the so-called "German vote," which, especially in the West oscillated between the two political parties, and gave its preference to the one most deeply committed to the cause of so-called "personal liberty." The importance of the "German vote." however, is rapidly diminishing. There is practically no German immigration compared with he former influx from the Old Fatherland. Those emigrants now credited to Germany o Austria are for the most part Jewish emigrants and these Jewish newcomers have no political sympathy or affiliation with the "beer-drinkng" Germans, as they are sometimes called. in New York city to-day the Jewish voters outnumber the German voters, and are much more influential in city politics. In the West the Republicans have, it is quite true ost many of their German allies, but this defection has been more than made up by the swedes, Norwegians, Bohemians, and Russian and Polish Jows, who collectively far outnum ber the Germans. Moreover, in this city and in Brooklyn, Rochester, Buffalo, and other cities of the State where German voters are numerous, the so-called "personal liberty" Germans have of late years allied themselves with the ocialist party. They vote the Socialist ticket, and the adoption of the Itaines bill will not keep them from so doing. It may even add to th Socialist vote. The issue between the two par-

matter; but, notwithstanding this, the Socialist vote, mostly German, increased 33 per cent. as compared with the State election proceeding. In short, I believe that the Republicans will lose some supporters through the Raines bill, and will gain a good many. The workingmen as a class will favor it, especially that feature of the law which puts clubs in the same cate gory with saloons on the subject of Sunday liquor seiling. The small restaurant keepers will suffer some hardship, perhaps, from an increased tax, but, on the other hand, they will b the gainers by the anti-free-lunch feature, which is certain to increase the trade of the smaller restaurants. There will be an increase in the number of hotels, and a decrease in the number f saloons. I wish to make here one prediction. of which, perhaps, the columns of The Sun contain a verification later on. The saloons of this city are now divided into two

ties was pretty clearly defined last year in

sequence of the Sunday closing crusade of Mr.

Reservelt and his associates in the Police Board

and the two political parties took issue on the

grades, namely, those which sell intoxicants of all kinds, and which pay therefor a license of \$250 a year, and those which sell only ale and beer and pay a license of \$75. The Raines bill establishes a uniform rate of \$80 for both. My prediction is that in New York, those persons who are now the patrons of ordinary saloons and another bar for those who are now pairons of the lager beer shops. At the second bar ale, beer, and Rhine wine only will be sold. This is the rule in London, where high-priced liquors are sold at one bar and low

priced liquors at another. In order that I may not wound the sensibilities of any fellow Demo crats by seeking to commend an institution which is English, I will add that the same rule prevails in Dublin. The reduction in the number of saloons will bring about the reduction in the political influence exercised by the owners or lessees of saloons. It won't take liquor out of politicsnothing can do that but it will diminish the influence of liquor men in politics, and the in fluence of all the churches will be so strongly

and pervasively displayed in favor of the re-

duction in the number of saloons that no politi

cal party or organization, except the Socialists.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE CONGRESS.

against the change three months after it has one into effect. NEW YORK, March 20.

will, I believe,

How Mr. Radford of New York, a Demo crat, Came to Enjoy Patronage,

From the Yonkers Statesman. Charles A. Dana, whose recent lecture in New Haven is printed in full in THE SUN of the 15th inst, reminds the writer of one notable act of William Radford, Representative for this district in Congress during the war, who, in oppo sition to the wishes and advice of his party leaders, voted for the amendment to the Con

stitution of the United States abolishing slavery. Mr. Dana, in his interesting historial lecture, says that President Lincoln manifested much anxiety in the attitude of those Democratic

says that President Lincoln manifested much anxiety in the attitude of those Democratic Congressman, who, though favorably inclined toward the proposed amendment, hesitated to vote for it. Mr. Dana tells us that the President gave him full power to use such influences and measures as no deemed necessary to secure those three votes.

Mr. Dana, no doubt, labored with those gentlemen with all the power of his indomitable nature, and succeeded in his endeavors. Those votes were cast for the immortal amendment which emancipated nearly 4,000,000 of souls and made them citizens of their native country. William Radford was prouder or that vote than any other act of his life. The writer had many conversations with him regarding his course while in Congress, and he always expressed his satisfaction that he voted for the abolition of slavery.

His constituents, regardless of party, commended him, and the much-feared criticism which he dreaded, and which usually deters men situated as he was from doing the right thing, was never manifested.

Mr. Radford thereafter became a great admirer of Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Lincoln very properly showed his appreciation of the timely act of the Representative of this Congressional district by naming for Postmaster of Yonkers the late Levi P. Rose, a warm friend of Mr. Radford hal much other patronage at his bestowal. These appointments were merely incidental, and, in my opinion, were not the resulted and president Lincoln.

What It Is to Have a Reputation. From the Washington Post. Nothing more odious and disreputable has

ever been done by any newspaper in this coun try; excepting, of course, various previous per ormances of a similar character by the World From the Albany Evening Journal. It was a specimen example of World enterprise, an impudent pretence, a scandalous at

tempt to impose on a public that is defrauded nearly every day in the week by this conscienceless, sensational, irresponsible sheet. From the Corning Journal. The New York World has been caught again in publishing false news. The World is proba-

bly the biggest braggart and most unprincipled newspaper published in the United States. From the Wilkesbarre Newsdealer. It is not the first time the World has been caught in the act, but it never blushes. It seems to live on fakes.

Straddlers to the Rear.

From the Portland Oregonian (Gold Standard). Republican Presidents and Congresses always have sustained the gold standard by their official acts, but the party never has dared to do it in its national plat-forms. It is time now to show more courage. The platform of 1896 must be so clear that no one can be leceived by it. To this end it must not deal in palter question is a choice of standards; that a man or a party may favor the gold standard or the silver standard, but that nobody can favor both at once, any more than he can decide that a disputed color is at the same time black and white.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer (Silver Standard) pposition to free and independent silver coinage, bu we heartily agree with it when it says the people "don't want to put off the settlement of the issue longer," and that "no platform or no leader who satisfies Mr. Facing-Both Ways" will satisfy the people this year.

Jack Chinn Not a Terror at All! Col. Thompson in the Washington Post.

"The newspapers represented Col. Jack Chinn as a regular Wild Bill style of desperado, ready to kill a man on the slightest provocation, when, as a matter of fact, Chinn wouldn't hurt a flea, and is one of the st amiable men in the country.

What Republican Dare Take It!

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: A careful perusal of Manhattan's letter in to-day's lesue on Raines's Excise bill leads me to conclude the Republican party is doomed in this State. In consequence of which conclusion I would like to bet \$100 even up on the Demo ratic ticket-once or ten times, at the option of myer. This is "bargain" day, so come on vallant Republicans with your cash. Yours truly

Too Many Stops at Houston Street.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I think the Metro colltan Street Railway Company is very indifferent politan Street Hallway Company is very indifferent as to the comfort of persons obliged to travel on the Broadway cable road. Wednesday evening at 8 object I boarded a car at Thirtieth street and Broadway in the belief that I was taking a Battery car. I had allowed three cars to pass me bearing the signs "To Houston street only." I purposely avoid those cars, but judge of my diamay, when Houston street was reached, to be hustled out with orders to take the forward car. I deem it an outrage. T. J. KKENAX.

To the Epitor of The Sun-Sir: There are two luties incumbent upon the art loving public of New York. One is to keep out the Home statue, the other is to keep Theodore Thomas from again leaving us CHABLES BATTEL LOOKIS. 49 West Twenty-fourth street.

Three Bills of Fare at the Damsen Haus, The city appropriates from the proceeds of taxa-tion 70 cents a day for the meals and maintenance of each indigent prisoner in Ludlow street jail, pay ent to cease on discharge or escape L MENU RAABE.

> Hasenpfeffer stew and potato balls, apple cake and pretzela, IL MENU ABCHIRALD Whisker Corned beef and cabbage, Usquebaugh, Pastations, Mountain dew. Corned land and cabbage, Bourton III. MENU SHAD FOR Water. lam chowder, Water Water.

Prunes.

Water

Carp and cabbage,

Frankfuriers and sauerkraus,

Mighty Little Choice Between Them From the Mexican Herald.

The Mexican language is very musical. For h stance: "Love" in Mexicans is tlasotialistit, "hatAN ATTACK ON WOMAN.

She Is Accused of Becoming a Masher. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; There appears to be more or less discussion going on just now about the annoyances—real or fancied—that women endurs in ibely daily trips on the bridge cars. I haven't the least doubt but that mashers annoy women on the bridge cars just as they do in the cars of the elevated and surface roads; but the woman masher te in evidence in these places also. She tries in various ways to attract the attention of men, often by methods just as detestable as those practised by the members of the stronger sex. Women have repeat of the stronger sex. Women have repeatedly stood in front of my seat in a bridge car, stared at me, and then deliberately brushed against me when there wasn't any necessity for doing it. Probably you will say I should have yielded my seat and thus avoided the peculiar attentions of the offender. But I didn's. I had waited on the platform for an empty train so as to get a seat, which ninety out of a hundred we nen apparently haven't got the sense to do, judging by their crasy actions in the rush hour between 7:45 and H.15 A. M. Then they act as if trains were one

I have a certain amount of respect for a woman who is obliged to work for a living, but I have noth-ing but intense disgust for those who wear a long train on their dress and allow it to trail after them bour apart. and get stepped on by men on the bridge stairways Why can't these working girls, whether the an office or factory, wear sensible attire where going to and from work? I tell you, the Be Angel has plenty to do in the rush hours at the bridge these mornings, when these would be swells (some of them getting \$4 per week) make their appearance. I can't see why young working women, especially

those who usurp men's places, are entitled to any special consideration in a bridge car. Lots of them think they are the equal of man in a business way, so let them take their share of crowding and dis just as a man does, and if they don't like it, let them Walk. BROOKLYN, March 19.

Americanism in Canada,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I send you the enclosed clipping taken from the Montreal Gazette of this date:

"A notable, if not very praiseworthy, feature of the decorations on one of the smaller hostelries on St. James street, in honor of the St. Patrick's procession, this morning, is the selection of flags that wave from the balconies. There are Stars and Stripes in profusion, intermingled with the green flag with the harp upon it. There are also a number of the French tri-colors, but never is a British flas to be seen. In view of the recent troubles over the display of the American

flag, it is curious-this display-to say the least of it." While it is of itself insignificant, it may interest some of your readers to know that, while there is a certain number of the "Lord Highs" up here who take great delight in constantly professing their undying love for "hold Hengand "the fing that's braved a thousand years," &c., there are quite a few who honor "Old Glory," and show it as much respect at all times as our brethren across the line. The applause that greeted the American flag that was carried in the parade, as well as the numbers of them displayed along the line of narch, was enough to delight the heart of the most lukewarm annexationist. Long may the

MONTREAL, March 17.

G. G. Men and Illiterate Voters.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I ask permission to comment upon your reference on March 5 inst. to Judge Andrews's decision refusing to declare unconstitutional the provision of the ballot law in regard to the assistance of illiterate voters in the preparation of their ballots.

The mandamus proceedings to which you refer were

They were, on the contrary, started to protect the They were, on the contrary, started to protect the lillterate in his right to at eacy, a right which is guaranteed to every voter by the Constitution, but which for the first time in the history of this State has been detroyed as to the lillterate voter by our present ballos law. Prior to that law every lillterate could keep his vote secret if he wished to do so. But now, if he cannot prepare his ballot without assistance, he is compelled to disclose to two election officers how he will vote. The disclosure must be made not only to an officer of his own political faith, but also to one of the opposite party. This is an innovation, and we doed dovernment men claim that it is a clear invasion of the rights of the lillterate as guaranteed to him by the Constitution.

of the rights of the liliterate as guaranteed to him by
the Constitution.

It is perfectly easy to enable an illiterate voter to
vote the blanket ballot without requiring him to disclose bis vote, and a way to do it was pointed out to
the Legislature when the law was under consideration. But the politicians, who want to "keep tab "on
every man they think they can control, have insulted
the liliterate class of voters by passing a law, whereby
when the illiterate does need assistance in the preparation of his ballot he cannot obtain it except by
tealing how he is going to vote.

For this reason, and also because the law facilitates
bribery by making it easy to obtain evidence of the
delivery of a purchased vote, we Good Government
men desire the opinion of the court as to its constitutionality.

Against Christening Ships.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Men, women, and children may be and are christened, that is, adopted into Christ's kingdom by the rite of baptism. It is profanation to speak of christening ships. Let there be an end to the misuse of the word christen. Name ships, in the suctent pagan fashion, by breaking a bottle of bow, Mesars, Governors and fair ladies, but don't make yourselves ridiculous by giving the name of a Christian rite to a psgan ceremony, and conducted for the purpose of propitiating

Neptuna.

Neptuna.

Nerely The Sun, which has killed the three evit incarnations of bad English. In our midst." In this
connection," and "Was given," can put an end to
the so-called "christening" of ships.

G. WHERED PRACE.

Mr. Gladstone as a Linguist. From the Westminster Gazette.

French has never been a favorite tongue with Mr. one. Italian, on the other hand, he delights in speaking, and has a command of it which has often astonished even cultured Italians. Thus, on one occasion, Mr. Gladatone met a former Italian Ambassador at the house of a Someraet squire.

Italian Ambassador at the house of a Someraet squire.
The Ambassador being a man of wide literary interests, he and Mr. Giadstone were soon deep in a discussion of Italian literary and theological subjects, and walked for hours together up and down the country roads absorbed in their subject.

When the Ambassador met the squire after a day or two he expressed his satonishment at Mr. Giadstono's marvellous grasp of the language. "We talked about the most abstruce sahlects under the sun," he said, but never one did Mr. Giadstone hesitate, and his phrassadogy was absolutely correct."

SUNBEAMS.

-Oakland, Cal., claims to be the healthlest city the world, or, at any rate, in the United States. The death rate has fallen since 1882, when it was 13.56 a thousand. Last year it was 11.85 a thousand. In cutting down a large cedar tree in Caribon, Me., the other day a woodsman found a hole in the packed with honey for a distance of twelve and a half feet. He took out 125 pounds of honey, -Forty thousand acres of virgin forest in north-

ern Idaho will soon be turned over to the axemes of a big lumber syndicate. It is expected this area will yield more than 400,000,000 feet of white and yellow pine, red and white m, course the removal of .-- An effort is being made to secure the removal of the remains of Mollie Pitcher from Carlisle, Pa., the remains of Mollie Pitcher from Carlisle, Pa., where a monument is to be erected yellow pine, red and white fir, cedar, and tamarack to bety-source, warra a monument is to be erected to her memory. The Philadelphia branch of the baughters of the American Revolution are trying to persuade the Caribie people to consent to the re-moval. The probabilities seem to be against them. —Mrs. Lydia Price Peyton of Orange county, Va., celebrated her one hundredth birthday on March 13. She was born in Madison county, Va. She was married when eighteen years old and was the

nother of twelve children, eight of whom are living, her oldest son being eighty years old. She has nearly one hundred grandchildren and great gran ichildren living. She is well and active. The great decrease in the value of horses in the West in recent years is well shown by the results of a recent auction sale at Pomona, Pal. The animals sold were not rough horses from the range, but good carriage and work stock. Several horses which five years ago would have brought \$80 or \$90 were sold for \$5 to \$7. Teams of carriage horses that would have brought \$140 to \$180 to 1802 sold for \$42, and a number of large, wellformed, fairly well-bred horses sold for an average

of \$30 aplece, although a few years ago they would have been cheap at \$100 to \$120. -San Francisco had the novelty of a snow storm in March 3, which was the biggest the city had ever experienced, with one exception. About two Inches of spow covered the streets. In 1887 snow overed the streets to a depth of three inches. The whole city was put in a carnival mood by the snow of two weeks ago, and everybody, on every street, either snowballed or was snowballed. The snow fell one afternoon and lasted most of the morning of the next day, by which time it was fast becomcable car gripmen, back drivers, and pedestrians, and in some cases the snowballing became more grough than playful. There were seven arrests of persons charged with disturbing the peace by throw ing snowballs, but the charges were dismissed on

The Bluck Cut is a pleasing animal to have in one's house. It pures and does oil that a well-bred cas should do: occasionally it may keep one awake as night; but it never a ratches of mice, and is a friendly and trustworthy house companion. The April number of the Binck Cut is replete with good things.